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REPLACEMENT SHEETS

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In order to attain the objects, an invention according to claim 1 is an occludator, comprising a lower bow-shaped part for mounting a lower jaw tooth mold, an upper bow-shaped part for mounting an upper jaw tooth mold, and right and left joints which connect the lower bow-shaped part and the upper bow-shaped part and enable an movement including an opening/closing movement and a lateral movement, characterized in that the joint comprises an artificial condyle which is detachably mounted on the lower bow-shaped part and protrudes upward and an artificial articular fossa which is detachably mounted on the upper bow-shaped part and is opposed to the artificial condyle from above, the artificial condyle and the artificial articular fossa are both identical in contour to the mandibular condyle or the maxillary fossa of a person whose impression has been obtained during fabrication of the upper jaw tooth model.

According to the present invention, a joint movement close to an actual shape of a temporomandibular joint can be reproduced by the occludator.

Regarding the configuration according to claim 1, an invention according to claim 2 is characterized in that the occludator comprises an elastic body for applying an urging force in a direction of bringing the lower bow-shaped part and the upper bow-shaped part relatively close to each other.

According to the present invention, the opposed artificial condyle and artificial articular fossa can be kept in contact with each other and a smooth joint movement can be obtained.

According to the present invention, the maxillary fossa model can be attached and detached with ease.

Regarding the configuration according to claim 3 or 4, an invention according to claim 5 is characterized in that  
5 the second mounting means is constituted of a male screw part formed on the lower mounting member, a cylindrical member having a female screw formed in an inner surface, the female screw enabling to be screwed to the male screw, and an inner flange which is formed integrally with the cylindrical member,  
10 forms a hole permitting the passage of the mandibular condyle model, and can make contact with the periphery of the pedestal of the mandibular condyle model, and the periphery of the pedestal of the mandibular condyle model is sandwiched between the lower mounting member and the inner flange by screwing  
15 the female screw to the male screw.

According to the present invention, the mandibular condyle model can be attached and detached with ease.

Regarding the configuration according to claim 3 or 5, an invention according to claim 6 is characterized in that  
20 the first mounting means comprises a ring-shaped part which is formed on an end of the upper mounting member and has an inner concave part permitting insertion of the pedestal of the maxillary fossa model, and a fixing screw which laterally penetrates the ring-shaped part while being connected to the  
25 ring-shaped part by screwing, and has an end screwed inside the pedestal from a part where the female screw is not formed on the side of the pedestal of the maxillary fossa model.

According to the present invention, the maxillary fossa model can be attached and detached with ease.

Regarding the configuration according to claim 6, an invention according to claim 7 is characterized in that the  
5 pedestal in cross section and the concave part of the ring-shaped part are both polygonal, and the pedestal is so shaped as to be engaged with the concave part of the ring-shaped part.

According to the present invention, it is possible to  
10 readily position the maxillary fossa model in the lateral direction (X-Y direction) and the circumferential direction.

Regarding the configuration according to claim 3 or 4, an invention according to claim 8 is characterized in that the second mounting means comprises a ring-shaped part which  
15 is formed on an end of the lower mounting member and has an inner concave part permitting insertion of the pedestal of the mandibular condyle model, and a fixing screw which laterally penetrates the ring-shaped part while being connected to the ring-shaped part by screwing, and has an end  
20 screwed inside the pedestal from a part where the female screw is not formed on a side of the mandibular condyle model.

According to the present invention, the mandibular condyle model can be attached and detached with ease.

Regarding the configuration according to claim 8, an  
25 invention according to claim 9 is characterized in that the pedestal in cross section and the concave part of the ring-shaped part are both polygonal, and the pedestal is so

that the face bow comprises a face bow body having a pair of right and left legs stretching symmetrically, a connecting part which is provided on an end of each leg and can be connected to the connecting part of the occludator, and a nose piece  
5 which is supported by the face bow body and brought into contact with a hollow on an upper part of a nose of a patient,

the nose piece comprises a position adjusting mechanism capable of adjusting a position at least in a vertical direction and a longitudinal direction with respect to the face bow body,

10 the connecting part provided on the end of the leg is an ear rod which can be inserted into an external auditory meatus of a patient, the connecting part of the occludator is constituted of an insertion hole permitting insertion of the ear rod,

15 the face bow body is made of a material permitting passage of an X-ray beam, and the face bow body comprises a marking member which is laterally opposed to a center of a mandibular condyle of a patient or a vicinity of the center in front of the ear rod and is made of a material not permitting passage  
20 of an X-ray beam, and a supporting member causing the leg to support the marking member.

According to the present invention, when the face bow is adjusted on a standard plane such as the FH plane, the face bow is supported on the head of a patient via at least three  
25 points of the ends of the right and left legs and the nose piece. At this point, the nose piece can be adjusted at least in the vertical direction and the longitudinal direction. Thus, by adjusting the position of the nose piece with respect

to the face bow body, the face bow can be adjusted on the standard plane while being supported positively on the head of the patient via at least three points.

Regarding the configuration according to claim 15, an  
5 invention according to claim 16 is characterized in that the face bow body comprises a level.

According to the present invention, a state of inclination can be readily confirmed by the level. That is, the face bow can be positively leveled and used at the setting of the face  
10 bow. In other words, the position of occlusion in a living body can be reproduced on the occludator with higher accuracy.

An invention according to claim 17 is characterized in that the face bow comprises a face bow body having a pair of right and left legs stretching symmetrically, an ear rod which is provided on an end of the leg and can be inserted into an external auditory meatus of a patient, and a nose piece which is supported by the face bow body and brought into contact with a hollow on an upper part of a nose of a patient, the face bow further comprises a regulating mechanism for sliding the pair of right and left legs only in a lateral direction.

10 An invention of claim 18 is characterized in that the face bow body is made of a material permitting the passage of an X-ray beam, and the face bow body comprises a marking member which is laterally opposed to the center of a mandibular condyle of a patient or the vicinity of the center in front of the ear rod and is made of a material not permitting the passage of an X-ray beam, and a supporting member causing the leg to support the marking member.

Further, in order to attain the objects, an invention according to claim 19 of the present invention provides an occlusion confirming system, characterized in that the system comprises a CT device for photographing a temporomandibular joint of a target person, a stereolithography machine for forming a solid model of the temporomandibular joint on a basis of three-dimensional image data of the temporomandibular joint specified by image information photographed by the CT device, and an occludator including a lower bow-shaped part for mounting a lower jaw tooth mold, an upper bow-shaped part for mounting an upper jaw tooth mold, and right and left joints

for connecting the lower bow-shaped part and the upper  
bow-shaped part, the joint comprises an artificial condyle



which is mounted on the lower bow-shaped part and protrudes upward and an artificial articular fossa which is mounted on the upper bow-shaped part and is opposed to the artificial condyle from above, the artificial condyle and the artificial articular fossa are each constituted of the solid model formed by the stereolithography machine, and the solid models of the artificial condyle and the artificial articular fossa are integrally formed in a separable manner.

According to the present invention, a joint structure identical to an actual temporomandibular joint of a target person can be reproduced on the occludator.





Regarding the configuration according to claim 19, an invention according to claim 22 is characterized by further comprising an elastic body for applying an urging force in a direction of bringing the lower bow-shaped part and the upper  
5 bow-shaped part relatively close to each other.

According to the present invention, the opposed artificial condyle and artificial articular fossa can be kept in contact with each other and a smooth joint movement can be obtained.

10 Regarding the configuration according to claim 19 or 22, an invention according to claim 23 is characterized in that the joint is constituted of an upper joint and a lower joint which are opposed to each other, the upper joint is constituted of an upper mounting member supported by the upper bow-shaped  
15 part, a maxillary fossa model, and first mounting means for detachably mounting the pedestal of the maxillary fossa model on the upper mounting member, and the lower joint is constituted of a lower mounting member fixed on the lower bow-shaped part, a mandibular condyle model, and second mounting means for  
20 detachably mounting the pedestal of the mandibular condyle model on the lower mounting member.

According to the present invention, the maxillary fossa model and the mandibular condyle model can be replaceable.

According to the present invention, the headgear is temporarily fixed on the CT device, so that the head is fixed during the photographing of the CT device and the setting position is not varied.

5       An invention according to claim 38 is an occlusion confirming system, characterized in that that the system comprises a CT device for photographing a temporomandibular joint of a target person, a stereolithography machine for forming a solid model of the temporomandibular joint on a basis  
10 of three-dimensional image data of the temporomandibular joint specified by image information photographed by the CT device, and

an occludator including a lower bow-shaped part for mounting a lower jaw tooth mold, an upper bow-shaped part for  
15 mounting an upper jaw tooth mold, and right and left joints for connecting the lower bow-shaped part and the upper bow-shaped part,

the joint comprises an artificial condyle which is mounted on the lower bow-shaped part and protrudes upward and an  
20 artificial articular fossa which is mounted on the upper bow-shaped part and is opposed to the artificial condyle from above, and at least one of the artificial condyle and the artificial articular fossa is constituted of the solid model formed by the stereolithography machine, and

25       a database for storing ideal model information about a temporomandibular joint condyle, and data correcting means for correcting three-dimensional data on the temporomandibular joint condyle specified by image

information photographed by the CT device such that the contour of the temporomandibular joint condyle specified by the image information photographed by the CT device is identical to a contour protruding closer to an ideal model, when a comparison  
5 is made between the contour of the temporomandibular joint condyle specified by the image information photographed by the CT device and the corresponding ideal model on the database and it is decided that the temporomandibular joint condyle wears more than a predetermined degree.

10 According to the present invention, when the top of an actual mandibular condyle wears more than a predetermined degree, a correction is made to a protrusion of a mandibular condyle presumed to be close to a healthy condition, occlusion close to the healthy condition is reproduced on the occludator,  
15 and prostheses are constructed according to the occlusion. Thus, it is possible to obtain occlusion close to the healthy

state in a living body and the temporomandibular joint may be restored to a normal condition.

Further, three-dimensional data may be stored at a younger age and a protrusion may be corrected according to the stored  
5 data.

An invention according to claim 40 provides a temporomandibular joint reproducing system characterized by comprising a CT device for photographing a temporomandibular joint of a target person, and a stereolithography machine for  
10 forming a solid model of a temporomandibular joint on the basis of three-dimensional data of the temporomandibular joint specified by image information photographed by the CT device,

characterized by further comprising a face bow including a face bow body which is used for reproducing the positional  
15 relationship between the temporomandibular joint and an occlusion plane on the occludator and has a pair of right and left legs stretching symmetrically, characterized in that at least the right and left legs are made of a material permitting the passage of a light beam used in the CT device, a marking  
20 member is provided on an end of each of the right and left legs on a position presumed to be laterally opposed to the center of the mandibular condyle of a patient, the marking member being made of a material not permitting the passage of the light beam, and a forming

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area for stereolithography is specified according to the position of the photographed marking member.



## CLAIMS

1. (Amended) An occludator, comprising a lower bow-shaped part  
for mounting a lower jaw tooth mold, an upper bow-shaped part  
5 for mounting an upper jaw tooth mold, and right and left joints  
which connect the lower bow-shaped part and the upper  
bow-shaped part and enable an movement including an  
opening/closing movement and a lateral movement,

characterized in that the joint comprises an artificial  
10 condyle which is detachably mounted on the lower bow-shaped  
part and protrudes upward and an artificial articular fossa  
which is detachably mounted on the upper bow-shaped part and  
is opposed to the artificial condyle from above,  
the artificial condyle and the artificial articular fossa are  
15 both identical in contour to the mandibular condyle or the  
maxillary fossa of a person whose impression has been obtained  
during fabrication of the upper jaw tooth model.

2. The occludator according to claim 1, characterized in  
that the occludator comprises an elastic body for applying  
20 an urging force in a direction of bringing the lower bow-shaped  
part and the upper bow-shaped part relatively close to each  
other.

3. The occludator according to claim 1 or 2, characterized  
in that the joint is constituted of an upper joint and a lower  
25 joint which are opposed to each other, the upper joint is  
constituted of an upper mounting member supported by the upper  
bow-shaped part, a maxillary fossa model, and first mounting  
means for detachably mounting the pedestal of the maxillary

fossa model on the upper mounting member, and the lower joint is constituted of a lower mounting member fixed on the lower bow-shaped part, a mandibular condyle model, and second mounting means for detachably mounting a pedestal of the  
5 mandibular condyle model on the lower mounting member.

4. The occludator according to claim 3, characterized in that the first mounting means is constituted of a male screw part formed on the upper mounting member, a cylindrical member having a female screw formed in an inner surface, the female  
10 screw enabling to be screwed to the male screw, and an inner flange which is formed integrally with the cylindrical member, forms a hole permitting passage of the maxillary fossa model, and can make contact with a periphery of the pedestal of the maxillary fossa model, and the periphery of the pedestal of  
15 the maxillary fossa model is sandwiched between the upper mounting member and the inner flange by screwing the female screw to the male screw.

5. The occludator according to claim 3 or 4, characterized in that the second mounting means is constituted of a male  
20 screw part formed on the lower mounting member, a cylindrical member having a female screw formed in an inner surface, the female screw enabling to be screwed to the male screw, and an inner flange which is formed integrally with the cylindrical member, forms a hole permitting passage of the mandibular  
25 condyle model, and can make contact with a periphery of the pedestal of the mandibular condyle model, and the periphery of the pedestal of the mandibular condyle model is sandwiched

between the lower mounting member and the inner flange by screwing the female screw to the male screw.

6. (Amended) The occludator according to claim 3 or 5, characterized in that the first mounting means comprises a  
5 ring-shaped part which is formed on an end of the upper mounting member and has an inner concave part permitting insertion of the pedestal of the maxillary fossa model, and a fixing screw which laterally penetrates the ring-shaped part while being connected to the ring-shaped part by screwing, and has an end  
10 screwed inside the pedestral from a part where the female screw is not formed on the side of the pedestral of the maxillary fossa model.

7. The occludator according to claim 6, characterized in that the pedestal in cross section and the concave part of  
15 the ring-shaped part are both polygonal, and the pedestal is so shaped as to be engaged with the concave part of the ring-shaped part.

8. (Amended) The occludator according to claim 3 or 4, characterized in that the second mounting means comprises a  
20 ring-shaped part which is formed on an end of the lower mounting member and has an inner concave part permitting insertion of the pedestal of the mandibular condyle model, and a fixing screw which laterally penetrates the ring-shaped part while being connected to the ring-shaped part by screwing, and has  
25 an end screwed inside the pedestral from a part where the female screw is not formed on a side of the mandibular condyle model.

9. The occludator according to claim 8, characterized in that the pedestal in cross section and the concave part of

the ring-shaped part are both polygonal, and the pedestal is so shaped as to be engaged with the concave part of the ring-shaped part.

10. The occludator according to any one of claims 3 to 9,  
5 characterized by further comprising upper positioning means for regulating a position of the pedestal of the maxillary fossa model relative to the upper mounting part.

11. The occludator according to any one of claims 3 to 7,  
10 characterized by further comprising lower positioning means for regulating a position of the pedestal of the mandibular condyle model relative to the lower mounting part.

12. The occludator according to any one of claims 1 to 11,  
15 characterized by further comprising position adjusting means for laterally adjusting a position of at least one of the artificial condyle and the artificial articular fossa.

13. The occludator according to any one of claims 1 to 12,  
20 characterized in that two or more pairs of the mandibular condyle model and the maxillary fossa model are provided, and a pair of the mandibular condyle model and the maxillary fossa model is used as the artificial condyle and the artificial articular fossa according to a shape of the temporomandibular joint of a person whose impression has been obtain during fabrication of the upper jaw tooth model.

14. The occludator according to any one of claims 1 to 13,  
25 characterized by further comprising connecting parts on a pair of lateral positions in the occludator, the connecting parts connecting the face bow.

15. (Amended) A face bow used for the occludator according to claim 14, the face bow reproducing a positional relationship between a temporomandibular joint and an occlusion plane on the occludator,

5 characterized in that the face bow comprises a face bow body having a pair of right and left legs stretching symmetrically, a connecting part which is provided on an end of the leg and can be connected to the connecting part of the occludator, and a nose piece which is supported by the face  
10 bow body and brought into contact with a hollow on an upper part of a nose of a patient,

the nose piece comprises a position adjusting mechanism capable of adjusting a position at least in a vertical direction and a longitudinal direction with respect to the face bow body,

15 the connecting part provided on the end of the leg is an ear rod which can be inserted into an external auditory meatus of a patient, the connecting part of the occludator is constituted of an insertion hole permitting insertion of the ear rod,

20 the face bow body is made of a material permitting passage of an X-ray beam, and the face bow body comprises a marking member which is laterally opposed to a center of a mandibular condyle of a patient or a vicinity of the center in front of the ear rod and is made of a material not permitting passage  
25 of an X-ray beam, and a supporting member causing the leg to support the marking member.

16. The face bow according to claim 15, characterized in that the face bow body comprises a level.

17. (Amended) A face bow for reproducing a positional relationship between a temporomandibular joint and an occlusion plane on the occludator,

characterized in that the face bow comprises a face bow  
5 body having a pair of right and left legs stretching  
symmetrically, an ear rod which is provided on an end of the  
leg and can be inserted into an external auditory meatus of  
a patient, and a nose piece which is supported by the face  
bow body and brought into contact with a hollow on an upper  
10 part of a nose of a patient,

the face bow further comprises a regulating mechanism  
for sliding the pair of right and left legs only in a lateral  
direction.

18. The face bow according to claim 17, characterized in that  
15 the face bow body is made of a material permitting passage  
of an X-ray beam, and the face bow body comprises a marking  
member which is laterally opposed to a center of a mandibular  
condyle of a patient or a vicinity of the center in front of  
the ear rod and is made of a material not permitting the passage  
20 of an X-ray beam, and a supporting member causing the leg to  
support the marking member.

19. (Amended) An occlusion confirming system, characterized  
in that the system comprises a CT device for photographing  
a temporomandibular joint of a target person, a  
25 stereolithography machine for forming a solid model of the  
temporomandibular joint on a basis of three-dimensional image  
data of the temporomandibular joint specified by image  
information photographed by the CT device, and

an occludator including a lower bow-shaped part for mounting a lower jaw tooth mold, an upper bow-shaped part for mounting an upper jaw tooth mold, and right and left joints for connecting the lower bow-shaped part and the upper  
5 bow-shaped part,

the joint comprises an artificial condyle which is mounted on the lower bow-shaped part and protrudes upward and an artificial articular fossa which is mounted on the upper bow-shaped part and is opposed to the artificial condyle from  
10 above, the artificial condyle and the artificial articular fossa are each constituted of the solid model formed by the stereolithography machine, and the solid models of the artificial condyle and the artificial articular fossa are integrally formed in a separable manner.

15 20. (Cancelled)

21. (Cancelled)

22. (Amended) The occlusion confirming system according to claim 19, characterized by further comprising an elastic body for applying an urging force in a direction of bringing the  
20 lower bow-shaped part and the upper bow-shaped part relatively close to each other.

23. (Amended) The occlusion confirming system according to claim 19 or 22, characterized in that the joint is constituted of an upper joint and a lower joint which are opposed to each  
25 other, the upper joint is constituted of an upper mounting member supported by the upper bow-shaped part, a maxillary fossa model, and first mounting means for detachably mounting a pedestal of the maxillary fossa model on the upper mounting

member, and the lower joint is constituted of a lower mounting member fixed on the lower bow-shaped part, a mandibular condyle model, and second mounting means for detachably mounting a pedestal of the mandibular condyle model on the lower mounting member.

24. The occlusion confirming system according to claim 23, characterized in that the first mounting means is constituted of a male screw part formed on the upper mounting member, a cylindrical member having a female screw formed in an inner surface, the female screw capable of being screwed to the male screw, and an inner flange which is formed integrally with the cylindrical member, forms a hole permitting passage of the maxillary fossa model, and can make contact with a periphery of the pedestal of the maxillary fossa model, and the periphery of the pedestal of the maxillary fossa model is sandwiched between the upper mounting member and the inner flange by screwing the female screw to the male screw.

25. The occlusion confirming system according to claim 23 or 24, characterized in that the second mounting means is constituted of a male screw part formed on the lower mounting member, a cylindrical member having a female screw formed in an inner surface, the female screw enabling to be screwed to the male screw, and an inner flange which is formed integrally with the cylindrical member, forms a hole permitting passage of the mandibular condyle model, and can make contact with the periphery of a pedestal of the mandibular condyle model, and the periphery of the pedestal of the mandibular condyle



model is sandwiched between the lower mounting member and the inner flange by screwing the female screw to the male screw.

26. The occlusion confirming system according to claim 5 or 25, characterized in that the first mounting means comprises  
5 a ring-shaped part which is formed on an end of the upper mounting member and has an inner concave part permitting insertion of the pedestal of the maxillary fossa model, and a fixing screw which can laterally penetrate the ring-shaped part while being connected to the ring-shaped part by screwing, and has an end  
10 capable of being screwed inward or in contact with a side of the pedestal of the maxillary fossa model.

27. The occlusion confirming system according to claim 23 or 24, characterized in that the second mounting means comprises a ring-shaped part which is formed on an end of the  
15 lower mounting member and has an inner concave part permitting insertion of the pedestal of the mandibular condyle model, and a fixing screw which can laterally penetrate the ring-shaped part while being connected to the ring-shaped part by screwing, and has an end capable of being screwed inward  
20 or in contact with a side of the pedestal of the mandibular condyle model.

28. The occlusion confirming system according to any one of claims 23 to 27, characterized by further comprising upper positioning means for regulating a position of the pedestal  
25 of the maxillary fossa model relative to the upper mounting part.

29. The occlusion confirming system according to any one of claims 23 to 28, characterized by further comprising lower

positioning means for regulating a position of the pedestal of the mandibular condyle model relative to the lower mounting part.

30. (Amended) The occlusion confirming system according to  
5 any one of claims 19 and 22 to 29, characterized by further comprising position adjusting means for laterally adjusting a position of at least one of the artificial condyle and the artificial articular fossa.

31. (Amended) The occlusion confirming system according to  
10 any one of claims 19 and 22 to 30, characterized by further comprising a face bow including a face bow body which is used for reproducing a positional relationship between the temporomandibular joint and an occlusion plane on the occludator and has a pair of right and left legs stretching  
15 symmetrically,

characterized in that at least the right and left legs are made of a material permitting passage of a light beam used in the CT device, and at least one marking member is provided on an end of each of the right and left legs, the marking member  
20 being made of a material not permitting the passage of the light beam.

32. The occlusion confirming system according to claim 31, characterized in that the face bow comprises a nose piece which is supported by the face bow body and brought into contact  
25 with a hollow in an upper part of a nose of a patient, and the nose piece comprises a position adjusting mechanism capable of adjusting a position at least in a vertical direction and a longitudinal direction with respect to the face bow body.

33. The occlusion confirming system according to claim 31 or 32, characterized in that the face bow body comprises a level.

34. The occlusion confirming system according to any one of  
5 claims 31 to 33, characterized in that the marking member is disposed on a position presumed to be laterally opposed to a center of the mandibular condyle of a patient.

35. The occlusion confirming system according to any one of  
10 claims 31 to 34, characterized by further comprising an ear rod on an end of the leg in the face bow, the ear rod being inserted into an external auditory meatus of a patient, and each of right and left sides of the occludator has an insertion hole for insertion of the ear rod.

36. The occlusion confirming system according to claims 31  
15 to 34, comprising a headgear fixed on a head of a target person, characterized in that the head gear comprises right and left connecting parts for temporarily connecting right and left ends of the face bow and connection position adjusting means for adjusting a position of the connecting part to a  
20 predetermined position.

37. The occlusion confirming system according to claim 36, characterized in that the headgear comprises fixing means for temporarily fixing the headgear to the CT device.

38. (Amended) An occlusion confirming system, characterized  
25 in that that the system comprises a CT device for photographing a temporomandibular joint of a target person, a stereolithography machine for forming a solid model of the temporomandibular joint on a basis of three-dimensional image

data of the temporomandibular joint specified by image information photographed by the CT device, and

an occludator including a lower bow-shaped part for mounting a lower jaw tooth mold, an upper bow-shaped part for mounting an upper jaw tooth mold, and right and left joints for connecting the lower bow-shaped part and the upper bow-shaped part,

the joint comprises an artificial condyle which is mounted on the lower bow-shaped part and protrudes upward and an artificial articular fossa which is mounted on the upper bow-shaped part and is opposed to the artificial condyle from above, and at least one of the artificial condyle and the artificial articular fossa is constituted of the solid model formed by the stereolithography machine, and

a database for storing ideal model information about a temporomandibular joint condyle, and data correcting means for correcting three-dimensional data on the temporomandibular joint condyle specified by image information photographed by the CT device such that the contour of the temporomandibular joint condyle specified by the image information photographed by the CT device is identical to a contour protruding closer to an ideal model, when a comparison is made between the contour of the temporomandibular joint condyle specified by the image information photographed by the CT device and the corresponding ideal model on the database and it is decided that the temporomandibular joint condyle wears more than a predetermined degree.

39. (Cancelled)

40. A temporomandibular joint reproducing system,  
characterized in that the system comprises a CT device for  
photographing a temporomandibular joint of a target person,  
a stereolithography machine for forming a solid model of the  
5 temporomandibular joint on a basis of three-dimensional data  
of the temporomandibular joint specified by image information  
photographed by the CT device, and a face bow including a face  
bow body which is used for reproducing a positional  
relationship between the temporomandibular joint and an  
10 occlusion plane on the occludator and has a pair of right and  
left legs stretching symmetrically,

at least the right and left legs are made of a material  
permitting passage of a light beam used in the CT device,

a marking member is provided on an end of each of the  
15 right and left legs on a position presumed to be laterally  
opposed to a center of the mandibular condyle of a patient,  
the marking member being made of a material not permitting  
passage of the light beam, and a forming area for  
stereolithography is specified according to the position of  
20 the photographed marking member.

41. (Cancelled)

42. (Cancelled)